



2012 Case and Demographic Press Release

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is an annual survey administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in collaboration with the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations' Research and Analysis Section. Occupational injury and illness data are collected from approximately 5,700 Missouri employers each year.

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work time (days away from work) for the injured or ill employee. Survey data indicated that there were 14,160 lost work time cases in Missouri private industry in 2012. The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers was 77.9 for private industry.

A measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days. There were seven median days away from work for private industry in Missouri in 2012.

Goods and Services Industries

Survey data indicated that in 2012, 4,010 workers in private goods-producing industries had lost work time due to nonfatal injuries and illnesses. Goods-producing industries had 11 median days away from work. The construction sector had 18 median days away from work.

In 2012, the number of Missouri workers who lost work time due to work-related injuries and illnesses incurred in private service-providing industries was 10,150. Service-providing industries had six median days away from work. The information sector had 12 median days away from work.

Experience on the Job

Workers with more than five years of service accounted for 35.5 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2012; workers with one to five years of service accounted for 33.5 percent of the cases. Workers with five or more years of service had 13 median days away from work. Workers with one to five years of service had six median days away from work.

Age of Worker

Workers who were 45 to 54 years old accounted for 29.2 percent of the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry in 2012; workers who were 25 to 34 years old accounted for 21.3 percent. Workers aged 55 to 64 years had 14 median days away from work.

Occupation

The occupation with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2012 was laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand with 980. Heavy and tractor-trailer drivers had 920 injuries and illnesses with days away from work. First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers had 55 median days away from work. Preschool teachers, except special education, had 50 median days away from work.

Four characteristics are used to describe the event that caused an occupational injury or illness – nature of injury or illness (physical characteristics), part of body affected, source of injury or illness, and event or exposure.

Nature

Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of the injury or illness in 34.7 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2012 in private industry.

Part of Body

The body part affected in 33.1 percent of all nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in private industry in 2012 was upper extremities.

Source

Person, injured or ill worker was the source of injury or illness in 18.1 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2012 in private industry.

Event or Exposure

Overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 35.9 percent of all events or exposures of injuries or illnesses in private industry.

For more information regarding this survey, please visit www.labor.mo.gov/lmi/OII.asp or www.bls.gov/iif or call the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section at (573) 751-9677.